polynucleotide under hybridization conditions to the surface, and observing the location of hybridized polynucleotide on the surface associated with particular oligonucleotides.--

--27. The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein prior to applying the polynucleotide, the said polynucleotide or fragments thereof are labelled.

Claims 3 to 7, cancel without prejudice to the subject matter thereof and add the following claims in their place.

- 28. Apparatus as claimed in claim 25, wherein said oligonucleotides represent normal and mutant versions of a point mutation to be studied.
- 29. Apparatus as claimed in claim 25, wherein the oligonucleotides have a length of from 8 to 20 nucleotides.
- 30. Apparatus as claimed in claim 25, wherein the surface of the support to which the oligonucleotides are attached is of glass.
- 31. Apparatus as claimed in claim 25, wherein each oligonucleotide is bound to the support through a covalent link.--

Claims 10 to 16, cancel without prejudice to the subject matter thereof and add the following claims in their place.

- 32. The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein the oligonucleotides represent normal and mutant versions of a point mutation to be studied.
- 33. The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein the polynucleotide is randomly degraded to form a mixture of oligomers, the mixture being thereafter labelled to form labelled material.